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COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL
USES OF OUTER SPACE

INFORMATION FURNISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CONVENTION ON REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE

Note verbale dated 15 April 1997 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* has the honour to transmit information concerning space objects launched by the Russian Federation from April to December 1996 and concerning Russian space objects which ceased to exist within those same periods of time and are no longer in Earth orbit (see annex).

*General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex, of 12 November 1974.

V.97-23994T

*Annex**

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN APRIL 1996

1. In April 1996, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2985	Priroda (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	23 April	347	220	51.6	89.9	The Priroda module is intended for the performance of research and experiments by the crew of the Mir orbital station, partly under the programme of cooperation between the Russian Federation and the United States of America
2986	Cosmos-2332 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	24 April	1 585	304	83	104	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation

2. On 9 April 1996, the communications satellite Astra-1F was placed in Earth orbit from the Baikonur launch site by the Proton carrier rocket. The Astra-1F satellite is owned and operated by the Société européenne des Satellites.

3. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 April 1996, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in April 1996.

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*The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN MAY 1996

1. In May 1996, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2987	Progress M-31 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	5 May	257	192	51.6	88.7	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of consumables and various cargoes
2988	Gorizont (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	25 May	36 496		1.27	1 472	Operation of telephone and telegraph radio communications system and transmission of television and radio programmes

2. The following space object ceased to exist in May 1996 and was no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 May 1996:

1994-072A (Cosmos-2293).

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN JUNE 1996

1. In June 1996, no space objects were launched into Earth orbit by the Russian Federation.

2. The following space object ceased to exist in June 1996 and was no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 June 1996:

   1996-016A (Cosmos-2331).

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN JULY 1996

1. In July 1996, no space objects were launched by the Russian Federation.

2. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 July 1996, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in July 1996.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN AUGUST 1996

1. In August 1996, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2989	Progress M-32 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	1 August	248	193	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of consumables and various cargoes
2990	Molniya-1 (launched by a Molniya carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	15 August	40 828	498	63	737	Operation of the long-range telephone and telegraph radio communications system and transmission of television programmes to points on the Orbita network
2991	Soyuz TM-24 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	17 August	243	196	51.6	88.6	Transport to the Mir manned orbital station of an international crew consisting of the cosmonauts Valery Korzun, Aleksandr Kaleri and Claudie André-Deshays (research scientist for the French National Centre for Space Studies)
2992	Prognoz-M2 (launched by a Molniya carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	29 August	19 202	774	62.5	347	Study of processes in the plasma of the Earth's geomagnetic field in the context of the Interball international programme for research on the nature and mechanisms of solar-terrestrial interactions

2. The Czech subsatellite Magion-5, intended to carry out joint research with the Prognoz-M2 space object, and the Argentine subsatellite MUSAT, designed for imaging of the Earth's surface to facilitate the study of its natural resources and the retransmission of information on amateur radio frequencies, were launched into Earth orbit simultaneously with the launching of the Prognoz-M2 space object by a single Molniya carrier rocket.

3. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 August 1996, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in August 1996.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN SEPTEMBER 1996

1. In September 1996, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2293	Cosmos-2333 (launched by a Zenit carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	4 September	877	851	71	102	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
2294	Cosmos-2334 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	5 September	1 023	988	82.9	104.9	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
2295	Ekspress (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	26 September	35 801		0.4	1 437	Long-distance, zonal and local telephone-telegraph communications, the relay of radio and television programmes, the transmission of data in the interests of various branches and ministries of the Russian Federation and the expansion of international communications

2. On 5 September 1996, the Mexican satellite UNAMSAT-B, designed to determine the speed of meteors entering the Earth's atmosphere and to carry out experiments on radio links with satellites, was placed in Earth orbit simultaneously with the launching of the space object Cosmos-2334 by the Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

3. On 6 September 1996, the communications satellite INMARSAT-3 was placed in Earth orbit by the Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site. The satellite belongs to the International Mobile Satellite Organization (Inmarsat).

4. The following space objects ceased to exist in September 1996 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 September 1996:

1996-011A (Soyuz TM-23)
1995-051A (Cosmos-2320)

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN OCTOBER 1996

1. In October 1996, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2996	Molniya-3 (launched by a Molniya carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	24 October	40 629	642	62.8	736	Operation of the long-range telephone and telegraph radio communications system, transmission of television programmes to points on the Orbita network and international cooperation

2. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 October 1996, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in October 1996.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN NOVEMBER 1996

1. In November 1996, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2297	Mars-96 (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	16 November	169	138	52	87.4	Global study of the surface of the planet Mars, its atmosphere, internal structure and surrounding plasma. Transfer of the unmanned interplanetary station Mars-96 from artificial Earth satellite orbit to flight path to the planet Mars did not take place The Mars-96 station entered the dense layers of the atmosphere and broke up, with individual fragments falling into the water areas of the Pacific Ocean
2298	Progress M-33 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	20 November	253	192	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of consumables and various cargoes

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in November 1996 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 November 1996:

1996-064A (Mars-96)
1996-043A (Progress M-32)

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN DECEMBER 1996

1. In December 1996, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
2999	Cosmos-2335 (launched by a Tsiklon-2 rocket carrier from the Baikonur launch site)	11 December	427	412	65	92.8	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3000	Cosmos-2336 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	20 December	1026	995	83	105	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3001	Bion (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	24 December	401	225	62.8	90.5	Investigation of the effects of weightlessness and other aspects of spaceflight on living organisms in the interests of basic and applied research connected with the conquest of outer space Specialists from the Russian Federation, the United States of America, France, Ukraine and Lithuania are involved in the joint study

2. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 December 1996, no space objects were found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in December 1996.